

## N-AMERICAN UNITY OF WORKERS IS URGED

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ington, July 15.—Armed with an appeal to the Workers of All America signed by President Gompers, Oliveira and Baltazar Pages have accepted an invitation to make a publicity tour among Central American countries in the interest of a Pan-American trade union.

The envoys are a part of the Mexican delegation that visited the United States on behalf of a better understanding between the two countries.

the workers of these two countries. Mr. Loeveira is the chief of the movement of labor of Yucatan, and he is editor of the Voice of the People; President Gompers says that he has a better commission which recommends a trip to Pan-American countries for the purpose of promoting better commercial and industrial relations, although he has no phase in any of the relations between these different countries. I am not in some way affect human rights in the same manner, these are questions that commission who do not represent human interest, the rights and welfare of the masses of people.

I urged upon the United States government that this serious omission should be rectified, and I urge the labor of all Pan-American countries to pressure their respective governments, but representation valuable as it would

sufficient to protect and promote the rights and welfare of the workers in all countries. A Pan-American Federation of Labor is not only possible, but necessary. It will constitute a ready agency for injecting into international deliberations at opportune moments consideration for human interests and welfare. The knowledge of the importance of this purpose is most gratifying to find the representatives from the state of New York to travel through the countries of Central and South America in the name of promoting a Pan-American Federation of Labor. The purpose of this mission has our most sympathetic and hearty co-operation. The realization of an international alliance between the labor movements of all Pan-American countries is our hope.

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of the importance of this purpose was most gratifying to find the same sentiment was shared by the people to travel through the countries of Central and South America. The organization of Labor in the United States has been the subject of much discussion and has met with our most sympathetic and hearty co-operation. The reason for this is that the organization of labor movements of all parts of the world will constitute a general movement of men, one of the highest and most noble of all human enterprises to which mankind has as yet attained.

**MUCH MEDICAL CARE**

St. Louis, Pa., July 15.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, held at Harrisburg, Pa., today, the following resolutions were adopted: That the board of health of the State of Pennsylvania be authorized to employ a sufficient number of physicians to attend to the medical care of the poor and to the treatment of the injured workmen. That the board of health be authorized to employ a sufficient number of physicians to attend to the medical care of the poor and to the treatment of the injured workmen. That the board of health be authorized to employ a sufficient number of physicians to attend to the medical care of the poor and to the treatment of the injured workmen.

people to administer anything  
aid treatment are countenancing

people to administer; anything but treatment are countenanced; practice of medicine and that the parties will be prosecuted. Companies claim they are ordered by physicians. They were not excused for neglecting to hire a doctor, but "grabbing" exists so that it "can" be attended to as the season.

### EMIGRATION FIGURES.

London, July 15.—According to statistics issued by the United States Bureau of Immigration, department of commerce, 1,435 immigrants arrived during the first five months of the year. Of these, Greece contributed the largest number, 4,395, followed by Italy, 3,900; Spain, 1,980; Mexico, 1,940; Portugal, 1,601, and England

immigrants; Massachusetts, 3,232.

ers. New York received 5,311 immigrants; Massachusetts, 3,221; 2,847; Pennsylvania, 2,041, and 1,238.

ally none of the arrivals went to southern states. Mississippi: 1; Arkansas, 2; South Carolina, 1; Carolina, 8; Kentucky, 15; Alabama, and Georgia, 18.

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**OLD TRUTH RECALLED.**

Rock, Ark., July 15.—Trade men are attempting to enlarge the power through the initiative

im. The suggestion is opposed by the more liberal-minded citizens who are ready to accept of this clause in the state constitution.

...The suggestion is opposed by the...inclined citizens who are...of this clause in the state...by the Labor Bulletin:  
Political power is inherent in the...and government is instituted for...tection, security and benefit, a...ve the right to alter, reform...the same in such manner...y think proper."

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**INSURANCE FUND GROWS.**

re, July 15.—Figures made public by the state industrial accident commission show that the state accident rate is 1.1 per 100 employees.

re, July 14.—Figures made public by the state industrial accident commission shows that the state accident compensation fund made surprising gains since its inauguration November 1, 1914, despite the prophecies of private insurance companies and other opponents.

SENSATION LAW UPHELD

arg. Pa., July 15.—Justice Brown of the state supreme court upholds the compensation act, which was passed on four counts in an appeal by the estate of William Anderson against the Carnegie Steel company. The court overruled a claim that legislative enactment of the act character conflicts with the federal constitution. The court's decision on the amendment of the federal constitution was held to be groundless. Justice Brown, who said that "wh

law cannot be taken away with  
process of law, the court

law cannot be taken away with the process of law, the common law may be changed by statute. If the justice continues, "the force of statutes is to remedy defects in the common law as they arise, and to adapt it to the changing time and circumstances." Second attack on the act charged interference with the right of the individual to make his own contract. Justice answers this as follows: "At the time the act was passed,

law of this state was that  
limiting or releasing damage

law of this state was that limiting or releasing damages for negligence was against public policy. The act is but a statutory expression of the same principle." The court made no reference to the third state act depriving the right of trial by jury. Justice Brown says: "The act is to be found in the same

the constitutional right of  
free. These would permit

...the constitutional right of jury. They merely permit of the same. If both so agree, neither the federal nor state courts precludes such waiver. The fourth attack on the act was that the amount to be recovered was limited. It was said that the act only be said of this constitution. Justice Brown concludes, "That is to be recovered the injuries are limited only when the parties to the contract of employment agree."